Saucelito Weekly Herald.

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Saucelito Weekly Herald.

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THOS. P. WOODWARD, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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SAUCELITO, ... Saturday, July 13th

SAUCELITO CONNECTIONS.

Saucelito has lately loomed up as a spectre to frighten some of the anti-Goat Island members of the Committee of "100" of San Francisco, who spoke at the meeting held in that city on Monday evening last. Our quiet port which has been pooched at up to this time, has become a scare crow, as if a railroad when built here connecting the northern system of roads will damage San Francisco.

Now this is simply nonsense as every one having a clear business head will admit. To connect Saucelito with the Sonoma Valley road running up to Cloverdale, with the Napa Valley road up to Calistoga, and with the short line from the Napa Junction to Sacramento, would not harm the trade of San Francisco, any more than the boats and cars do now, concentrating as they do at the docks of San Francisco. The favorite route to and from Sacramento, was by the Vallejo cars until the road was washed away last winter. Since that time the trade has been by the river or via Stockton, consuming two to three hours more time. It is not to be wondered at, that the travelling public are impatient for the opening of the Vallejo road.

Now if the Vallejo route in point of time was the favorite, how much more would a road from Saucelito shortening the time to three hours to Sacramento from San Francisco, be acceptable to travellers? The surveys of the old Vallejo Company and the Central Pacific Company show that the distance from Sacramento to the dock at Saucelito is 83¼ miles, and to Meigg's wharf three miles, making 86¼ miles to the water front of our neighbors across the bay. From Napa Junction to Vallejo the road runs south nearly ten miles. Swing that ten miles across on the north side of San Pablo Bay and it would bring the road within three miles of the crossing of Petaluma Creek, leaving but 20 miles of road to construct to Sandelito. One short ferry of fifteen minutes in time would land passengers at the docks of San Francisco.

As regards our taking any portion of the trade of San Francisco that is simply nonsense. We would have a deal of passenger travel, and the grain and merchandise freight of Sonoma and Napa Valleys, much to the satisfaction of the citizens of those sections. There is no use to deny the fact that the magnificient water front of the Saucelito shore with its bold water, its sheltered position from the westerly winds, its exemption from Northers and Southeasters, makes it the most desirable and valuable point in the harbor of San Francisco. Don't be scared, merchants and business men of Front street about our valuable situation. Your city was built "on the right side" of the bay and afforded a lee shore for shipping; with a bold water front at the foot of Telegraph Hill, and a safe anchorage for your thousand ships. We offer now the same inducements as your harbor gave to the shipping of 1849 and 1850, and ever since.

THE STOCK FEVER.

The stock market has very much the character of a party having a jolly time. In the early Spring a joyous excitement culminated in a sort of frenzy, to which succeeded a deep sleep of some sixty days, in which remorseful dreams, fraught with dissolving views of anticipated wealth were predominent. To that sleep has succeeded an awakening to renewed hopes, based on solid discoveries of rich ore both in the Comstock and Ely Districts, and once more the hope of gain intoxicates the speculative public. Already rumors of large and sudden profits are circulating and drawing out hoards to once more tempt the fickle dame. The new discoveries are taken as justification of old hopes and with more show of truth. The example of the Crown Point in finding ore raised the expectations of other mines, and stocks were purchased too wildly, perhaps, in anticipation of the event. At last Imperial has struck the ore where it was expected, and, as a matter of course, the value of the mine has arisen in the market from $400,000 to $1,600,000, and the success of one seeker stimulates and encourages the others. So also in the Ely District. The great example of the Meadow Valley brought into action a number of enterprises which have been more or less successful. The Raymond and Ely was the first eminent success, and it is no doubt one of the first mines on the coast. The Pioche has now a similar success, the extent and richness of the ore being equal to any. Others show signs of great results. The production of all the mines this year will be immense, and it is no matter of surprise that all classes should desire to obtain shares in the wealth. With the certainty of its existence, the excitement increases. The danger is in want of proper discrimination in investments. Because where there is a genuine article, there are also scores of counterfeits, which it is necessary to guard against.

KERN DISTRICT, NEVADA.

Among the mining districts this is destined to hold an important position. Situated near the extreme eastern boundary of this State, and almost beyond the advancing wave of adventurous silver seekers, it has escaped the notice that belongs to its already developed wealth. The Snake Mountain range holds the argentiferous deposits of the district, with an unlimited supply of timber and innumerable springs of pure water. The adjacent valleys are fertile, affording good pasturage at all seasons, in this moderate altitude, and the climate is salubrious and agreeable. The mineral wealth has been fairly prospected in developed mines known as the Flamingo, Senator, Giant of the Forest, Aladdin, Mother Lode Piñon, and others, but with no immediate facilities for reducing the ores, mining operations are for the present suspended. The ore-bearing seams are large, well defined and generally enclosed in granite.

The stage routes to this district are from the Central Pacific Railroad at Humboldt Wells, through Shellburn, a distance of 140 miles, or from Toano, through Spring Valley, 120 miles. The distance of the mines from Shelburn is thirty miles, and from the nearest mill in operation, at Piermont, about the same distance.

THE people of the Eastern States generally have a great horror of earthquakes, and think that on account of their frequency in California, it must be almost equivalent to suicide to take up a residence here. Sunstroke, hurricane and lightning are regarded as dangers so rarely fatal that it scarcely becomes a reasonable person to take them into account, and besides unavoidable. Such thoughts are a fair average of common ignorance and stupidity. The Californian earthquakes, regarded with so much apprehension are generally so slight as to be imperceptible, and the severest shock felt in San Francisco since 1849 was unfelt by many persons who were either asleep or were walking in the street. In twenty years not half a dozen persons have been killed, directly and indirectly, by earthquakes in San Francisco, while every Eastern city of equal size in the Atlantic States can show more than a hundred deaths in the same period from hurricane, sunstroke and lightning. In New York city seventy persons died by sunstroke alone on the 2d instant. It is safe to say that there is twenty times as much danger from these three causes in the Eastern States as there is from earthquake in California; and the man who cannot see that our State is the better place for a home, in so far as convulsions of nature are concerned—has not intelligence enough to do any credit to our Coast, and we prefer that he should stay where he is and enjoy his thunderbolts.

EVERY mail brings news of further outrages by the Apaches in Arizona. The Tucson *Citizen* of the 29th June publishes letters from Thomas Gardner and J. W. Roberts, of Sonoito Valley, whose farms were attacked on the 24th ult. Alonzo Brown was killed at Roberts' farm, four horses were stolen, the house plundered and Roberts and the survivors driven off. At Gardner's farm the Indians got two rifles and two horses, and wounded one white man, but were repulsed by the help of four Federal soldiers, who had been stationed at the house. The assailants numbered two dozen at least, and were well armed. General Crook is anxious to protect the white people of Arizona, but the wise Indian policy favored by Congress has left him without the means of conducting an efficient war. If the Congressmen could be placed within reach of the noble savages of the Gila Basin for a few weeks, the few survivors would become ardent advocates of civilization against savageism, and the general result would be satisfactory to the nation.

BY the report of the Secretary of Treasury we learn that from May 1869 to June 19th 1872, U. S. Bonds have been purchased and destroyed by the Treasury Department amounting to $281,551,150 at a net cost estimated in gold of $256,390,489 64. The aggregate of debt bearing interest in coin is $1,789,451,100, and of that payable in greenbacks $25,343,000. The total debt of the United States is $2,294,957,142 05 with a cash balance in the Treasury of coin and greenbacks of $103,470,798 43. In addition to the large reduction made in the Internal Revenue taxes the National debt has been reduced $333,976,916 37 since March 1st 1869.

THE *Call's* "tender" sends forth a plaintive whil, complaining that the country and city papers are telling stories about it, and that it is not losing subscribers. We hope that it is not, for then its readers will not be compelled to read the daily affidavits setting forth the hundreds of copies printed daily. We do not set what interest the readers of "my two papers, both daily," can take in either the boasting or snivelling articles about the private business affairs that occupy so large a space of their columns.

THE Pacific Railway Companies have certainly been very liberally treated by the United States Government. Bonds amounting to $64,623,512 have been loaned to them on which interest amounting to $1,938,705 36 has accrued and not yet been paid. Though other bills granting subsidies in land and money were brought before the last Congress for other roads, we do not think any were passed.

FALL OF AN ACROBAT.

From the Evansville (Ind.) Courier, June 27th.

Capt. Gus. Fowler has given us the following particulars of an accident that a female tight-rope performer met with in Shawneetown, Ill. Connected with Keane's combination was a young lady, billed as "Mlle. Celestine, the world renowned rope-walker," whose duty it was to give a free exhibition of her skill, outside of the tent, just previous to each performance.

Mlle. Celestine was giving her part of her performance on a rope stretched from the ground to the top of the tent centre-pole, fifty feet high. The young lady was on the rope near the upper end, balancing on one foot, when the rope suddenly parted, and she fell to the ground with terrible force. A subsequent investigation proved the rope to have been cut near the ground, and so recently as to leave no doubt of its having been done while the lady was going through her naturally dangerous performance. Medical aid was summoned, and an examination shewed that Mlle Celestine had received mortal injuries; one of her legs was broken in two or three places an arm and her jaw-bone were also broken, and all her teeth were knocked out. In addition she sustained internal injuries, and when Captain Fowler passed Shawneetown, yesterday, the unfortunate girl was still alive, but no hopes of her recovery were entertained. The citizens were terribly incensed. There was a rumor that the deed was the result of jealous madness in the heart of an admirer of the lady, but the rumor was not sufficiently corroborated.

THE citizens of Philadelphia are in a quandary. Their Councils passed a resolution prohibiting the keeping of hogs in the city limits, not aware probably of the effect it would have on the sanitary condition of the city. The hogs being abolished the citizens can not dispose of their slops. The "Post" of that city in an endeavor to overcome the difficulty asks "how would it do to establish a municipal pig sty or pig boarding house, where all the slops might be consigned for the consumption of porcine pensioners? Such an enterprise might be made profitable to the city treasury as well as advantageous to the public health. An establishment of this kind would enable the city to raise its own pork by the consumption of its own slops."

ELECTRIC MOTIVE POWER.—It is announced by French journals of science that, at last, a plan has been perfected for utilizing electricity in certain combinations, for the use of workshops. Entire success has resulted from ample experiments. The cost will be trifling, compared with steam, or gas, or hot-air engines. The plan is, to have central works, from which the power will be conducted to all of the shops, at a price almost nominal.

COAL OIL.—The Pennsylvania oil wells show signs of exhaustion. What were called surface wells have dried up. Regarding the deeper sources, it appears that the oil belt is not uniform. In certain wells the flow diminishes, so that the theory now is, there is no certainty of indefinite prolongation. In the process of time, at the present rate of flow, geologists predict the exhaustion of the oil springs beyond redemption.

SUGAR CANE in Louisiana has degenerated, in consequence of growing the same species in the same soil, without changing the stock. At a meeting of planters, an agent was appointed to visit Java and Sumatra, to select new varieties of East India sugar cane. This measure is expected to infuse new vigor into sugar planting, which has become of late years almost unremunerative.

THE Toronto "Mail" in a Jenkins account of the reception of the New Governor of Canada Lord Dufferin, states that he was dressed in a black frock coat. As no other garment is mentioned we presume that the heat of the weather obliged him to dispense with the other articles generally considered necessary for a complete toilet.

PITTSBURG puts in a claim to beauty. We have always dreamed of black smut and smoke in connection with that city. But many travellers assert that Penn Avenue is the finest drive on the American Continent. Cleveland alone takes exception in favor of its Euclide Avenue.

GLASS WORKS.—For reasons not specified the Boston papers give a gloomy report of the glass works of New England. Half of them are lying idle. There is in Philadelphia a single factory of glassware and in New York there are none now at work.

ENGLISH ironmakers begin to be seriously crippled from short supplies of ore and coal. In consequence, prices are advancing. The same complaints come from Pennsylvania. The demand exceeds the supply, and advanced prices are predicted.

ICE is now being manufactured in Augusta, Ga. and many other Southern cities, and sold at one cent a pound. In San Francisco they supply it at about the same price but then it is nature's own.

THE MORTALITY OF NEW YORK.—The bills of mortality for New York and Paris during the week ending May 25th, and for London during the week ending May 18th, show that the death rate of New York is much higher than in the two other cities named. New York, with a population of 942,300, had 646 deaths; Paris, with a population of 1,980,000, had 812 deaths, and London with a population of 3,251,800, had 1,268 deaths. From these figures it appears that, out of every one hundred thousand persons, 68 died in New York, 42 in Paris, and 39 in London. The annual death rate of New York is thirty-two per thousand, of Paris twenty-three, and London twenty-four per thousand. The annual deaths from violence causes in New York amount to eighteen for every ten thousand, while in London they only amount to eight for every ten thousand.

LONDON, according to a late census returned, has a population of 3,254,260 souls. The population in 1,800 amounted to 958,863. The area of the cities and borough composing London, is giving at 78,080 acres, or 122 square miles. From this area must be deducted the surface of the river Thames, amounting to 2,718 acres, or 4¼ miles. The mean density of the population is 42 persons per acre, and the density of population in the difference districts varies from one person per acre in the Berwick sub-district in the City of Westminister. In the sub-districts of St. Andrews and of Whitecross in Holborn, the denstty is respectively 419 and 418 persons per acre. The greatest increase in population was in the Battersea sub-districts, in which the number of inhabitants had advanced from 19,600 to 54,019 in ten years—an increase of 176 per cent.

A CORRESPONDENT wants to know "how we would break an ox," says a contemporary editor. "If only one ox, a good way would be to heist him by means of a long chain attached to his tail, to the top of a pole forty feet from the ground. Then hoist him, by a rope tied to his horns, to another pole. Then descend on his back a five-ton pile driver, and if that don't break him, let him start a country newspaper and trust people for subscription. One of the two ways will do it sure."

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

TAMALPAIS.—Now is the time for the city folks to begin talking about trips into the country, and especially to the summit of Tamalpais. The season for enjoying field sports in their fullness is rapidly approaching. Trout fishing still continues to be good, but is only relished by the few. For the sake of giving useful information, we recommend our readers to proceed to make the ascent of the mountain by coming first to Saucelito. There is a good route by way of San Rafael, but there are much greater attractions according to our notions, to be enjoyed by following directions which we propose to offer gratis:

The route is to proceed along the Olema stage road up Richardson's Bay, thence across the south western knee of the mountain to the Laguna on the coast at the western base. This is a distance of eight miles from Saucelito. From the Laguna a light wagon can be driven four miles up the winding course of a bright limpid stream, teeming with trout and embowed with trees and shrubbery. A fine camping place can here be found with plenty of wood, water and grass. A trail thence leads the foot, back or horseback traveller a distance of two miles in a winding course to the wished for summit. There are several methods of accomplishing this result. A party of vigorous and ambitious persons can very readily obtain passage on the stage coaches as far as the Laguna. Thence they can "foot it" to the camping grounds and rest for the night. The rest of the ascent and the descent to the Laguna can be made the next morning in time for the return stage. Another way is to hire teams, or saddle horses in Saucelito, and thence proceed direct to the camping grounds.

Arrived at the top of the mountain, the view to be enjoyed on a clear day cannot be surpassed. At your feet to the south lies the Bay of San Francisco and its busy city life. To the east can be seen the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers' with a hazy horizon of great valleys. On the west is the great Pacific, laving the feet of the great mountain and expanded out into immeasurable space. The Farallones rest in the blue expanse like milestones of eternity. North the eye reaches out over mountains, hills and dales. Bolinas Bay seems at your feet. Point Reyes is like the great thumb of the land enclosing a huge handful of water in Tomales Bay, and over this—over forests of redwood and bare hills—the scene stretches out into a thin cloudy landscape, ever varying and ever pleasing. These constitute but an outline of the attractions to be met with in a visit to this locality. They are enough, however, to stimulate adventurous desire.

N. P. C. R. R.—A. J. Binny Esq. has resigned his position on this road and returned to Marysville as Superintendent of the Northern California road. Mr. Julius H. Smith, a young engineer of great promise, has we learn taken his place, and we doubt not will fill it with credit to himself and satisfaction to the company. The route over White's Hill has been located, and the engineer corps are now locating the road between here and San Rafael. The main line will run to San Antonio Creek and by way of Tomales, Valley Ford, Freestone and Duncan's Mills to the Walhalla River where the present terminus is to be located, though it is eventually intended to extend the road to Humboldt Bay. The scenery on this route cannot be surpassed. Game of all kinds abounds in the upper part of Sonoma County and the trout fishing is equal to that in any part of the coast. The lumber business alone will provide a large revenue to the Company, while the loads of wood for fuel will cause a reduction in the price in San Francisco. Much of the land that is now practically useless from the great cost of marketing the produce, will now be made available. Stock raising will be profitable through almost the entire country above our county line. At present a large number of cattle and hogs reach San Francisco market by way of Cloverdale and Healdsburg, but when the road is finished this trade will be diverted to our wharves.

BRICK—STUCK!"—The movements of the engineers of the S. F. & N. P. and the F. P. C. Railroad Companies are watched with a great deal of interest by our citizens, and much inquiry is excited abroad. It is difficult however, to ascertain facts concerning future movements from railroad men. We must be content with the revelations of our eyes and reason. We can see that the work being done for the Stanford Company looks like business, and we likewise know that work will be commenced on the east side of the tunnel through White's Hill during the coming week by the other company. We are satisfied that something will be done by somebody. Perhaps it may result in the harmonious action of both and we may be in the condition of the platter licked by Jack Sprat and his wife.

A VALUABLE INVENTION.—J. Mouser, Esq., whose valuable invention for propelling boats by a new form of mechanism was fully described in the HERALD, has received pressing offers of services from a prominent patent agency in San Francisco. The note containing the same refers especially to the notice published by us. *Verbum sat*, which means, being translated, start your inventions in Saucelito and get them noticed in the HERALD. Advertisers may also take the hint and profit by it. We are pleased, however, to know that Mr. Mouser intends improving on his invention before applying for a patent. All communications addressed to this office on the subject, will be carefully noted and filed.

GRANT'S ADVERSARY.—We have received from Theodore Tilton, gratis, and without solicitation, a batch of Greeley and Brown Campaign Documents. Has he been appointed special agent to manufacture public opinion for the new "What is it?" party? He says that his journal, the *Golden Age*, will give a ringing support to the Cincinnati and Baltimore nominees. (Query: How long is this ring to be kept up by such support as aided and abetted Boss Tweed in his rascality?) Mr. Tilton concludes each paragraph with an advertisement of the *Age*, and quotes Greeley to prove that his journal will have a brilliant and useful career! Throw up the sponge Grant!

APPRECIATIVE TOURISTS.—Rose Evans, the actress well known in San Francisco, and other theatrical personages made a short pilgrimage to Olema last week, remaining over Sunday. It would be very difficult to express in adequate language the enthusiasm of this party, when the glorious view of the ocean and the eternal walls of the coast burst upon their vision as the stage coach passed along the western base of Tamalpais. Gradually the people are learning to appreciate the wonderful attraction of the scenery in this county, which is so near and yet so far from San Francisco. Miss Evans intends to repeat her visit soon.

NO WONDER! POOR FELLOW.—The following note, the names in which we suppress for obvious reasons, was received in this place by a person now keeping a house formerly kept by the one referred to below. The writer is in limbo!

SAN QUENTIN, July th 4, 1872.

Dear Ser, you would oblige me ver mutch if you would let me no If ther his a woman a worken for you hear name his ——— ——— ——— I herd that she work for you eight month a go yo will oblige your me very mutch if you let me no and Still ther her Brother Robert ——— Plese wright and let me no SAN QUENTIN ROBERT ———

OUR GOAT ISLAND.—It is very foolish for any of our citizens to be jealous of the future prosperity of Arch Rock, notwithstanding Judge Shell proposes to erect a half way house on it. There was probably no particular reason for the observations lately taken by Stanford's engineers while locating its exact position. It cannot be that he intends to build a rival to Saucelito on that desolate rock!

IMPORTANT SALE.—A rumor is current on the street that Mr. Belrude has sold the hulk of the stranded vessel, near Constantine's, to the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad Company. The price mentioned to us is $2,000, but we have some doubt as to the figures (and the facts also.) It is also said that Stanford & Co. intend to use it as an office.

DISTRESS.—Two young men were badly scared last Sunday. They were drifting in a small boat a long distance from shore, and were considerably frightened at their situation. It required a little exertion at the oars to extricate them, to which they were constitutionally opposed. The man in charge of Captain Hutchinson's schooner went to their relief and brought them to the land in safety.

PERSONAL.—Hon. J. B. Rice visited this place last Sunday.

Hon. J. S. Green, State Controller, has recently several times taken a peep at his old constituency in this place.

Dr. Lyford, who was thrown from his horse and severely injured sometime ago, has recovered so as to be able to return to San Francisco.

POINT BONITA.—The young quail are very numerous in the hills on the route to Point Bonita. It is only four miles from this place to the light house. The walk or ride across the mountain is very pleasant and will soon offer attractions for the sports. men.

San Rafael.

The Republican County Committee met at San Rafael on Thursday. A resolution was unanimously adopted endorsing Grant and Wilson the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention, and pledging every member of the Committee to their support. After discussing various matters relating to the interests of the Party, they adjourned until Friday, July 19th, at 11 o'clock A. M., to await the action of the Congressional Committee in regard to calling a Congressional Convention, at which time Primary Elections will probably be ordered held, on Saturday, July 27th, for the election of delegates to the State and District Conventions.

The District Court adjourned on Tuesday last, until the 14th of August.

The Supervisors meet on Monday next, the 15th inst., as a Board of Equalization.

Work on the new Court House is progressing rapidly.

The assessment roll of the county foots up over eleven million dollars.

We have not heard of one Greeley Republican in this county.

A FEW days ago, as a heavily loaded train was nearing Green's Bridge, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, a man was seen lying across the track. The engineer, not having time to stop the train, concluded to try a hazardous experiment, which was to climb out on the pilot and haul the man from the track. He and his firemen posted themselves in position, and as they neared the prostrate form, they seized it and threw it to one side, thereby saving the man's life, though at the imminent risk of their own.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

THE Committee of 100 have held several meetings but do nothing beyond talk.

JUDGE DWINELLE decided that the Central Pacific Rail Road Wharf ends in San Francisco.

MRS. LEMHKUHL dropped a Kerosene lamp on the floor. The doctor does not think she will recover.

THERE were four deaths from small-pox last week. The physicians have vaccinated over five thousand persons.

JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Pennsylvania sues several citizens to recover $62,000, with interest from 1850, alleged to be due him.

A COLORED man named Howard was beaten and robbed at the corner of Washington and Kearny streets by six or seven hackmen.

DR. BOURNE arrived on Monday having walked from Portland, Oregon, a distance of 800 miles leaving Portland on the 27th of May.

THE Fire Marshal reports that for the year ending June 20th, 200 buildings were destroyed by fire involving a loss of a million and a half of dollars.

A CORONER'S jury censured the parents of a three-year old boy who was run over and killed by a truck, for allowing the child to be in the street unattended.

A SUIT has been brought by L. L. Robinson against the California Mutual Life Ins. Co. to recover $10,000 on a life insurance policy issued to F. L. A. Pioche.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

OREGON anticipates a heavy grain and hay crop.

THE mines in the Pioche district are shipping large amounts of bullion.

THE British ship "Evelyn" sailed from Vallejo with 1,400 tons of wheat.

WM. KIRK a resident of Los Angeles perished from thirst while crossing the Colorado Desert.

THE Overland Mail reached Portland, Oregon in three days and nine hours from San Francisco.

THE Government Agent sold 64,820 acres of land in Washington Territory during the month of June.

LENTZ a former postmaster of Petaluma charged with defrauding the United States has turned up missing.

THE Greeleyites are holding meetings and firing salutes in honor of the endorsement of the Democratic Convention.

MENDOCINO had a grand celebration on the Fourth. Matt. Lynch editor of the "Independent" was the Orator of the day.

THE stage road between Calistoga and Santa Rosa is now open for travel. It is twelve miles shorter than the old road.

THE Petaluma "Crescent" says that there was no great enthusiasm displayed upon receiving of the news of Greeley's nomination.

A STEAM cylinder to a threshing machine burst in Colusa, killing a white boy and two Chinamen and severely wounded several other harvest hands. Five stacks of grain and the threshing machine were burned.

RELIGION AND MASONRY.—A Masonic trial occurred at Washington, Ill., the object of which, on the part of the prosecution, was to test whether an infidel could properly be a Mason. Dr. Nichols, a prominent free-thinker of the place, was the accused. He was charged with "un-Masonic conduct," in "disbelieving the Scriptures of God." The specifications were briefly that he had spoken of the Bible as "a make-up of unreasonable, incredible stories" that he had avowed "unbelief in the God and Bible," and was "industriously engaged in the promulgation of infidel sentiments as taught by Voltaire, Thomas Paine and B. F. Underwood." The specifications were admitted by the accused, by the charge of "un-Masonic conduct" was strictly contested on the ground that Masonry does not require belief in the Jewish or Christian Scripture, or the immortality of the soul as qualifications for membership, and does not, and has no right to ask a member whether he believes in the God of the Bible or of the Shasta, of the Senda Vesta or the Koran; whether his views regarding the unknowable correspond with Moses or Paine, or Fitchie, or Palsy, or Herbert Spencer, whether his religion is Judaism or Christianity, Budhism or Babism, Theism or Pantheism. B. F. Underwood, the infidel lecturer, conducted the defense. After a lenthy trial a vote of the Lodge was taken and the accused was pronounced "not guilty" of the charge. As this was considered a test case, those who look upon Masonry as a Christian institution rather regret the decision, while Masons of free-thinking proclivities regard it as a favorable "sign of the times."

DIAMOND RING LOST—STRANGE RECOVERY.—Two or three years ago a lady of our city lost a valuable diamond ring from her house, evidently stolen, and suspicion attached to a servant girl in her employ. Strict search was made everywhere for the missing property, but without success. If the girl took it, she had disposed of it in some way, but so strong was her guilt suspected that it was determined to watch her, and accordingly a close surveillance was maintained for some time, but without developments. Finally, the lady was compelled to relinquish al hope of ever recovering her ring, and the matter at last ceased to be thought of in the house. Now for the surprising mystery of the affair. A few days ago the lady in question received a neat, tiny package by express, from Savannah, charges paid, and upon opening it what was her surprise to find the long lost, highly esteemed and very valuable ring! Nothing accompained the package to convey the remotest idea as to who had sent it, and the return of the ring is one of those mysterious transactions the solution of which is beyond the power of human kin. We will not even attempt it. We do know, however, that the lady is now happily in the repos. session of her jewel, and will scarcely give herself unnecessary concern to ascertain what conscience-stricken wretch restored it.—*Tallahasseelo Fridian.*

THE COAST SURVEY.—Congress has appropriated $30,000 to defray the expense of extending the triangulations on the Atlantic and on the Pacific coasts, so as to form a connection of the lines of survey. The coast survey parties are directed to establish points and run lines in those States which shall make provision for their own topographical surveys, and the system will afterward be extended to other States.

THE *Tallahassee Floridian* says: "A ten pound trout was caught near Lake City recently, which when opened was found to contain a large rat and a striped snake two feet long. That's nothing. There was a trout caught at Bel Air not long since which contained two gophers and five or six toads."—*Savannah Republican.*

ARTESIAN WELLS.—The people of Jacksonville, Illinois, are in ecstacies over a subterranean vein of water that has been tapped in that city, and which gives promise of yielding an unlimited supply of the pure fluid. About a week ago, some workmen who had been engaged for about a fortnight in boring for water, were surprised by a sudden and immense discharged of clay from the sunken tube. It was expelled with great force, being thrown high into the air. A stream of water immediately followed, bursting out with immense power, and rising to the height of between forty and fifty feet. The force of the water was so great that the workmen were driven from their position. The water continued to rise until it reached the height of fifty feet. The hidden vein was tapped at the depth one hundred and ten feet below the surface. The boring was for the Toledo, Wabash and Great Western Railroad Company, and was begun at the bottom of a large well thirty feet deep, located on the side of its track, thus making the distance of the boring eighty feet. Only forty feet of the distance had been tubed, the auger being seventy feet below the tubing at the time when the water vein was struck. The tubing is four inches in diameter, and the irresistible pressure that forced the water to the great distance already noted can better be imagined when it is stated that the water was violently thrown up, notwithstanding the pressure of the augar in the shaft. The water proved to be free from all noxious ingredients.

A PAIR were married at Plainview, Minnesota, in an unusual way lately. The ceremony was performed in a dancing hall, the floor of which was filled for dancing, except one set. Then the happy couple, followed by three newly married couples, stepped forward and formed the lacking set, the minister stepped in the center of the circle and performed the ceremony, the music struck up and the dance went forward as if nothing had happened.

TABLE OF DISTANCES
From Saucelito, as Traveled at Present.

	Miles.		Miles.
To San Francisco	5	To Tennessee Valley	3
" Reed Ranch	6	" the Lighthouse	3¾
" San Rafael	12½	" Olema	30
" Bolinas	23	" Petaluma	31

We understand that the Saucelito Land and Ferry Company are now prepared to sell Villa Lots and Residences; also Business Places, giving a perfect title, free from all incumbrances, on most reasonable terms.

NOTICE.—The old Saucelito Land and Dry Dock Company are now prepared to sell property for Villa Residences or Business purposes, or moderate terms, with perfect title.

New Advertisements.

ABSTRACT OF TITLE
AND
CERTIFICATES OF SEARCH
TO
LANDS IN MARIN COUNTY.

HAVING MADE AN ABSTRACT OF the lands in Marin County and carefully indexed and posted them upon each piece of property to which they relate, whether portions of a RANCHO, lots in SAN RAFAEL or SAUCELITO—I am prepared to make abstracts with accuracy, completeness and despatch.

W. H. J. BROOKS,
Je15-tf 621 Clay street, San Francisco.

BAY VIEW HOTEL,
BOLINAS.

TOURISTS AND INVALIDS WILL find many attractions in this vicinity. Seaside views, ocean breakers, boating, fishing, hunting and fishing. Good accommodations for guests. Stages from Saucelito three times every week, running through to Olema with connections to and from San Rafael and Point Reyes.

Je15-tf GEORGE BURGE, Proprietor.

O. W. ROSENBORG,
AT THE POINT, - - - - - - BOLINAS,
KEEPS THE BEST
WINES AND LIQUORS.
Je15-1m CALL AND SEE HIM.

NOTICE TO FISHING PARTIES.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO notify the public that all persons are forbidden to fish in the waters over or immediately about the Marine Railway at Old Saucelito. The place is private property. The object of this notice is to prevent injury or danger to the work by the deposit of stones or other impediments in the roller sections.

Je15-tf BELL & CARDINELL.

RAILROAD RESTAURANT,
SAUCELITO,
LOUIS SCHULZE, - - - - Proprietor,
ADJOINING THE STEAMBOAT landing. A beautiful hall in which there will be dancing every Sunday afternoon. A fine piano at the service of visitors. Picnics, fishing and hunting parties provided for at short notice. Meals at all hours at San Francisco prices. Guests will be provided with the best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The apartments for lodgers are spacious, well furnished and airy. Je15-tf

TAMALPAIS PARK,
SAUCELITO.
CONSTANTINE, ... PROPRIETOR.

Picnics supplied with Milk, Squabs, Eggs, Fresh Oysters, etc. Terms reasonable.

Saddle Horses, Shooting and Boating. Dancing Platform Free. ☞ Take the Shell Road. se16-tf

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OF EVERY description, done at the office of the Saucelito Herald.

THE ORIGINAL POST SERVICE.—While all the world has been doing honor to the Memory of Professor Morse, of telegraphic fame, the mind naturally reverts from the great facilities for communication we now have to those of the "good old times" we hear so much about. It is not a very long time since there were no Post Offices even in England. Government carriers were the only bearers of letters, except the common carriers whose principal business was the conveyance of parcels. These couriers were under martial law, and in the time of Henry VIII were subject to the penalty of hanging for delay upon the road with their despatches. The letters of the sixteenth century were consequently sometimes ornamented with a cheerful sketch of a gallows with a courier thereon suspended. Underneath was the admonition, "Haste! Post! Haste! Haste for thy life!" Postmasters and relays of horses were then established at the principal towns along the high roads, and the postmasters endorsed on the government despatches the day and hour of their arrival in transit. A letter despatched from Plymouth to London 1623, "For his Majesty's Special Service" bears *nine* endorsements. The distance, about 214 miles by the route taken, was accomplished in fifty-seven hours—a rate of about three miles and three quarters per hour. On part of the route the speed was greater, though six miles was the highest speed made; and on the heavy portions of the road the rate was only two miles, and even less.

From the penalty attached to slow riding or halting came the proverbial saying of "riding for your life," which saying is usually supposed to refer to flying from an enemy. From the taking of private letters by the bearers of government despatches arose the wonderful conveniences of the modern postal arrangements. It was from this circumstance that the transmission of the mails has come to be a portion of the duties of governments. The transmission of government despatches by special messengers offered facilities to the public, which, as correspondence increased, were more and more valued and improved; and the advance of civilization and commercial intercourse is largely due to the facilities of mail transportation. The wonders of the telegraph, great as they are, as yet are but partially developed. What two hundred years of telegraphing will do for the world, it would be rash to attempt to predict. But we know that the changes which have been consequent upon the progress and perfection of the mail system bear but a small proportion to what has already resulted from a little more than a quarter of a century of the telegraph.

THE NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD CONVENTION, held in St. Louis, has not added much to the stock of general information in reference to the comparative merits of the broad and narrow gauge systems. It was contended that narrow gauge railroads would be peculiarly advantageous to the South, on account of their low cost of construction and reduced running expenses. The great drawback arising from break of gauge in connecting with wider roads was discussed by the Convention. It was proposed that a third rail, three feet from either line of the track, should be laid inside of the standard four feet eight and a half inch roads, so as to accommodate narrow gauge cars, and thus allow a "mixed train" to be run. This plan is said to be in operation on eighteen miles of the Canada Grand Trunk Railway. The objections to this system are that the third rail must be as heavy as the iron of broader gauge track, and that the additional expense would cover the cost of building a separate narrow gauge road bed. The plan of laying two small narrow gauge rails inside the track of the broader gauge was also suggested, but the difficulty of running mixed trains with safety seemed to be an insuperable objection. The last question discussed was the cost of transhipping goods from narrow gauge to standard gauge cars. It was stated that in the South the cost of transporting freight per mile was one cent per ton on narrow gauge, and one and a half cents on standard gauge roads, while the cost of reshipment was five cents per ton. Arguing from these figures, it was contended that it would pay to break bulk at the end of every hundred miles, and to ship freight from one car to another, even at an expense of, ten cents per ton for handling. The ordinary freight cars on a standard gauge railway weigh ten tons, and the locomotive weighs twenty-five tons, while on a narrow gauge road the weight of the locomotive and cars is less than one-half of the above figure. The dead weight on standard gauge lines is stated to be from three thousand to five thousand pounds for each passenger transported. The Convention passed resolutions recommending the construction of a narraw gauge railroad from the interior to the seaboard.

TEA SOIL.—The business of growing tea has not been, as a general thing, successful in this country, although at present in many parts of the West fine grades of tea are successfully grown. Efforts have been made, from time to time, in various parts of the South to grow the plant, and the same result has in nearly all cases followed, namely: that it was a failure.

Chinese and others who have visited this country have assured our agriculturists that our climate is just suited to the growth of the plant, but that our soils fails to contain several elements found in the tea soil of China. What these elements are, therefore, is important.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office yesterday received several specimens of soil or clay from China, in which the finest grades of tea have grown, for analysis and examination. These specimens, which are named "Pakh Koi Bee" and "Tsan Tan," were securely packed in air-tight vessels, and have been sent to the Geologist of the Land Office Mineral Museum, Professer Winter, who immediately set to work at making the required analysis, which, when complete, will be explained in full and made known to the public, and will undoubtedly be very valuable.

THE COAL FIELDS OF ENGLAND.—In a recent lecture by a geologist engaged on the Royal Coal Commission, the opinion was expressed that the coal fields of England had originally been joined together in one large area, but that by various changes, such as downthrow, the varfous, fields had been separated. The intervening spaces, it was conjectured, covered coal, which, however, was buried so deep that it could not be worked with profit. It was asserted that considerably more coal lay concealed at workable depths than appeared in the fields. The South Staffordshire field, it was asserted, contained 3,201,672,216 tons of coal; the Warwickshire, 458,652,714 tons; and the Leicestershire, 836,799,734 tons, making a total of 4,497,124,664 tons. Underneath the Permian strata of rock of the above fields it is estimated that there are to be found 14,664 millions of tons of coal.

THE other day a passenger, being asked for his ticket, said that he had lost his hat through the window with the ticket in it. He was allowed to finish his journey and then took his hat from his pocket. Old trick once more successful.

LOOSE THREADS.

WHY are free [sittings in church very immoral? Because you are by them made good for nothing.

IT is because we are dissatisfied with ourselves that we are so anxious to have others think well of us.

A CONTEMPORARY defines the "round dance" or waltz, as "Hugging set to music." The definition is new, if the idea is not.

A MAN has no more right to say an uncivil thing, than to act one; no more right to say a rude thing to another than to knock him down.—*Johnson.*

A VERY little girl was learning to read, and part of her lesson ran: "The cat has a rat." She thought for a moment, and then she exclaimed: "Cats don't have rats, cats have kittens."

A CERTAIN city was about to be destroyed. The woman were allowed to leave, and were told that they might carry away on their backs whatever they most prized. Each woman took a man.

THE late invention is a scarecrow. Not only does it frighten away crows, but crows are so alarmed that they usually bring back any corn they may have stolen prior to the establishment of the said scarecrow.

OLD Scotch lady—"Take' a snuff, sir!" Gentleman (with large nasal promontory, indignantly)—"Do I look like a snuffer?" Old lady—"Well, I canna jist say you do, though I maun say ye hae grand accommodations."

MANY persons who wear glasses are troubled by the difficulty of keeping them on the nose. A rising optician has devised a very simple expedient for removing this difficulty. It consists of driving a tack into the bridge of the nose and hanging the glasses upon it.

A BOOKBINDER said to his wife at the wedding, "It seems that now we are bound together, two volumes in one, with clasps." "Yes," observed one of the guests, "one side highly ornamental Turkey, morocco, and the other plain calf," and the next moment was taking rapid strides down stairs.

BOB—"Jim, de men don't make such fools o' demselves about women as de women do about men. If dey look at de moon dey see a man in it. If dey hear a mouse nibbling it's a man, and dey all look under de beds last thing at night to find a man. Why, I nebber looks under my bed to find a woman, does you?"

A CHICAGO family were much surprised the other day at the sudden appearance of their cat, which was lost during the fire, and was supposed to have been burned. After an eight months' absence he had returned to his old stamping grounds, where a new house had been built, and an entire transformation taken place.

THE result of Mr. Greeley's sojourn at Chappaqua, is that a late "Tribune has an article on the adulteration of milk. He thinks that if the cow was better under drained, and the control of its internal revenue regulated by the Congressional Districts, it would lay cocoa nuts of a better quality with fifty per cent. more cream to the acre.

THE modern woman when she has a nail to drive doesn't wait for her husband to come home. She catches hold of the nail as she would the hair of a recreant son, swings the hammer over her head and plunges downward. Then she ties up her fingers as well as she can, puts on her bonnet and goes right over to her mother's for a good cry and her tea.

WHILE two young men were courting a couple of sisters at Eureka, Iowa, on Sunday night, the "stern parents" ordered them to leave, but the traditional "big brother" favored them, and engaged to keep the old man quiet, which he finally accomplished by breaking his skull with a club. The old man will not be likely to interfere again, as he was in great danger of dying at last accounts.

AN intelligent policeman was sent to get a description of two suspicious characters that were hanging around a grocery in the outskirts. He returned and gave this description: "Well, its one of it is a slim feller, not too told; de oder is a kine heavy mit so a whiskey oof his shin, und de landlord he got git a rimroth for loadin' off he's skoot gun, und don't see hoot de oder one aber I dink I kin anyhow ketch him mid de 'scription. What?"

A GOOD JOKE.—A friend of ours was passing along on Maine street at the time of the flood on Sunday morning, when he stopped at a tin shop where all was bustle and confusion. On making inquiry if they were much damaged, an employee remarked: "Damaged! why, Sir, there are at least a hundred and fifty stoves floating around now at the top of the cellar, and they will have to be turned inside out and dried immediately."—*S. A. Herald.*

TAKING CARE OF A BABY.—The following graphic description of the experience of an unsuspecting creature, whose benevolent sympathies induced her to accept the temporary management of one of those household angels which are so deceptive to the eye of the uninitiated, when heavily charged with soothing syrup and others quieting agents, will afford some little conception of what it costs to manage a yelling baby. The details will be full appreciated by all fond mammas who are called upon to play the part of mother and nurse to one of more of those twisting, squirming, shrieking, impatient little ones:

I once rashly promised to care of a baby while its fond mother was away. The child looked calmly and peaceable and I set down with a book. I don't now, for the life of me, remember what it was, in fact I may be still more candid, and say, I did not ten minutes after. The little cherub was quiet; since that I know he was suspiciously quiet. I thought it was nothing to take care of babies, all it required was a little management. Presently my complacency changed to uneasiness with a premonition of a coming storm, then to impatient, glimmered into decision, faded into perplexity, sank into fury. I think that child could creep faster than I could run. He cried—I rocked him; he screamed—I sang to him; he had the poor taste to scream louder, he yelled—I walked with him; he shrieked—I dumped him in disgust in a corner of the room—sat down and picked up the book upside down. In half a second the young one had crept over again. How he ever got across so quick is a mystery. The yells had not abated, I rest my elbows on my knees, raise my hands, and top the pyramid with a distracted head, look dispassionately at the face before me. Very little of it is visible. Two half moons of blue eyes under puckered eyebrows, a yellowish fringe about the Napoleonic forehead, and the rest of the face is submerged into the open mouth. I count six teeth. Still he yells. Oh! for the blessed virtue that Zeno chose—that of silence. I, in the very calmness of despair, carry him, take him to the window, toss him "up, up, up, and down, down, downy;" let him finger the gold leafed books, and just when hope had plumed her tired pinions and ranting despair reigned triumphant, the mother saved me from some dire fate and came in.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A SOCIETY for the encouragement of Young Men desirous to Marry" has been organized by the young ladies of Roundout, N. Y.

IT has been resolved that the question of the State Capitol of Connecticut being located at New Haven or Hartford shall be decided by a popular vote.

THE usury law in Connecticut, after being in force for nearly two hundred years, has been repealed. The rate of interest has been fixed at 6 per cent.

SOME of the New England tobacco growers are making experiments with the Spanish tobacco seed, the average yield per acre of which is from 1,600 to 1,800 pounds.

THE announcement of the death of Mr. John Derringer, of Indiana, at the age of one hundred and seventy years, is headed by a local paper, "An ancient pistol who went off at last."

A MAN in Brentford, England, recently appeared before the Police Court on crutches, and entered a charge against his wife for running away with his wooden leg while he was asleep.

SQUARE-CUT bodices have been abolished at the British Court, the Lord Chamberlain having notified all concerned that ladies wearing such dresses will not be admitted to Queen Victoria's drawing-rooms.

THE July coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, the Western Pacific Railroad Company and the California and Oregon Railroad Company will be paid at New York.

A YOUNG man at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., paid a visit to his affianced, and found, when he attempted to leave, the house had been quarantined on account of small pox, and he has been detained there for a fortnight.

A DAY or two since a telegraphic despatch informed the amazed readers of the Brooklyn "Eagle" that a bridge in New Hampshire had been carried away by "a drove of hogs." The sentence should have read, "a drive of logs."

THE States paying the highest amount of taxation annually are New York, $48,550,000; Massachusetts, $24,992,000; Pennsylvania, $24,521,000; Ohio, $24,526,000; Illinois, $21,821,000. There are all which pay over $20,000,000 of tax a year.

A PATENT flat iron exploded in Providence, R. I., one day last week, damaging a stove and scattering fragments of the iron in all directions. The iron was made hollow for some purpose, which was supposed to be the reason of the explosion.

DOUBLE POSTAGE.—The new regulations of the Post Office Department, under the recent act of Congress, provide that where mail matter reaches its destination with the postage unpaid, double the prepaid rate shall be exacted on delivery.

THERE are said to be in Switzerland 1,556,000 Protestants, against 1,084,655 Catholics. The Catholics have gained round so rapidly at Geneva, the old candle of Calvinism, that they now number in that canton 47,857, against 43,606 Protestants.

THE Island of Java has suffered recently from a series of earthquakes, and a volcano, which has been quiet since 1836, was in April last in full eruption, yielding showers of ashes and stones, and streams of lava. The coffee, indigo and other plantations have suffered considerably. The loss of life is also reported to have been serious.

ONE of the editors of the Watertown (N. Y.) "Times" is a Greeleyite and the other is for Grant. The enthusiasm with which each abuses the other's candidate, in alternate articles, leaving the regular readers of the paper in a condition of embarrassing dubiety as to its position and their own political duty.

THE Pennsylvania Central Railroad has invested one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in saw mills at Apalachicola, Florida, to saw out cross ties for the Southern Pacific railroad. The ties are to be hewn from cypress and juniper, and chemicals are put in in some way so as to render the wood indestructible and proof against the prairie fires of the West.

AN affectionate Detroit man was sent for to remonstrate with his sister, who had been trying to take poison; he knocked her down and dragged her round the room by her hair, and finished by tenderly assuring her that "if she didn't go to work and let the suicide busin ess alone, he would break her neck for her."

A COLORED man was once asked why he did not get married. "Why, you see, sah, I got a ole mudder, an' I hab to do for her, ye see, sah, an' ef I didn't buy her shoes and stockins she wouldn't get none. Now ef I was to get married I'd hab to buy dem tings for my wife, and dat ud be takin de shoes an stockins rite out er my ole mudder's mouf."

THE following, from the Oskaloosa "Independent," is too good to be lost: "Between Easton and Leavenworth, the stage from this place crosses the track of the Kansas Central Railway. The driver considers it dangerous for the narrow gauge cars, and to prevent their being run down, is going to put up a warning for the engineers, like this: 'Crossing—Look out for the Oskaloosa hack.'"

MR. DORAN tells of an admiral who went through a contra-dance with a very fine young lady, who was shocked to observe that his huge worn hands were not covered according to etiquette. "Captain," she said, "you are perhaps not aware that you have not your gloves on." "Oh, never mind, Ma'am," replied the Admiral, "never mind; I can wash my hands when we've done."

THE morning following a recent freshet at Wilton, a celebrated temperance lecturer halted at a spring to refresh himself. And asked a boy to pass him a dipper of water. After he had drank, thinking to impress his principles on the boy, he said, "Water, my boy, is nature's beverage; it never injures man or beast." "I don't know as it ever did, mister, but it knocked the bottom out of our bridges and roads."

NORTHERN visitors often express surprise at seeing the large number of colored mechanics at work in this city, and one who observed white and colored bricklayers building a wall together, remarked that in his part of the Union any negro who attempted to work as a mechanic, alongside of a white man, would be "mobbed." A different sentiment prevails here, and every man, whether his complexion may be, has an opportunity to earn his living.—*Richmond Whig.*

A YOUNG MINISTER KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—The following dispatch was received by the Richmond *Dispatch*, on the 24th, from Lexington, Va.:

"We have just received here the sad intelligence of the death, by a stroke of lightning, on Saturday afternoon, of Rev. Joseph P. Price. This young man was on his way to take charge of two churches in Bedford County. When near Big Island he stopped under a small tree, and was holding an umbrella in one hand and eating his lunch with the other, when the bolt struck him dead. It also killed the horse he was riding, the one that he led being uninjured.

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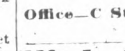
jy10-tf

Saucelito Ferry.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.



ON AND AFTER MONDAY, April 1st, the Steamer

PRINCESS

WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO, MEIGGS' WHARF,

At 8:45 and 10:30 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.

SAUCELITO

At 8 and 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 and 5 P. M.

☞ On SATURDAYS, for the accommodation of the public, an Extra trip from San Francisco at 1:30 P. M., and from Saucelito at 12 M., and last boat at 6:45 P. M.

☞ On MONDAY an Extra Boat from San Francisco (Meiggs' Wharf) at 7 A. M.

SUNDAY TIME.

From Meiggs' Wharf.	From Saucelito.
10 A. M.	11 A. M.
12 M.	1 P. M.
2 P. M.	3 P. M.
4 P. M.	5 P. M.

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ap13-tf 327 Montgomery street.

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No. 531 CALIFORNIA STREET,

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Every description of Carriages, Express Wagons, Buggies, etc., made to order, of the best materials and workmanship.

Repairing and General Blacksmithing done with promptness, and at prices to suit the times. jy15-tf

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Also, San Francisco, Eastern and Foreign Magazines at city rates. Leave orders with

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jy22-tf

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WHOLESALE LIQUOR HOUSE,

ESTABLISHED IN CONNECTION WITH the well known retail Saloon,

No. 1524 STOCKTON STREET,

Near Union, San Francisco. The Country Trade supplied on the most reasonable terms with the choicest brands of **Wines, Liquors** and **Cigars.** mh9-tf

EASTERN OYSTERS.

HAVING MADE ARRANGEments with Mr. A. BOOTH, of Chicago, for a supply of **CHESAPEAKE BAY, PRINCE'S BAY** and **SHREWSBURY OYSTERS,** we are prepared to furnish the same by the Barrel or Car Load either for planting or immediate use, at the lowest market rates.

The Trade supplied daily with TRANSPLANTED OYSTERS from our SAUCELITO Beds.

MORGAN & CO.,
ap13-tf **No. 87 California Market.**

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IMPROVED FARMS OF EVERY CLASS sold on favorable terms. **BUYERS** from all parts, with LARGE and SMALL CAPITALS to invest in GRAIN, DAIRY and VINEYARD LANDS, which are well improved and under an advanced state of cultivation, as well as extensive unimproved acreage. Unlimited means invested in desirable properties. Owners are at no expense save when a negotiation is consummated. Buyers are at no expense whatever. **MONEYS LOANED** on improved farms and large tracts of lands, at moderate rates, from one to six years. Payments of interests made convenient to borrowers, as may be agreed upon. Borrower not limited. Loans made in sums to suit their requirements, and to any extent that their securities may justify. More than twenty years in active business in this city, with a practical knowledge of all sections of the State, enables me to CONSUMMATE negotiations of SALES and LOANS understandingly and satisfactorily to interested parties. Applications in person or by letter will have due consideration. S. P. WHITMAN, 618 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

A RECIPE FOR YEAST.

A handful small of fragrant hops deposit in a kettle;
Then add a pint of Adam's ale, and boil them till they settle;
Then if you wish to brew good yeast, lively and sweet, you'd oughter
Take four potatoes, medium-sized, and wash them well with water;
Divest them of their jackets next—in common parlance, skin 'em—
And faithfully dig out the eyes, there's dirt imbedded in 'em.
Then make assurance doubly sure, and banish all pollutation;
By subsequently giving them another grand ablution;
Then boil them—half an hour perhaps; of course your judgment using,
Or steam them, if you like it best; the method's of your choosing.
But whether boiled or cooked by steam, the process should be rapid;
Potatoes moderately cooked are heavy, sogged, vapid.
Then mash them thoroughly, each lump with vigor pulverizing,
And put them in a vessel which leaves ample room for rising;
A cup half filled with sugar add; 'twill sweeten it enough;
It needs the same amount of salt; you'll find it *quantum suff.*
The hops infusion strain in next, a pint, you mind, by measure;
Then with two quarts of water warm dilute it at your pleasure,
And gently keep it moving, from circumference to centre,
Never fail to bid your silver spoon its hidden depth to enter;
Then add two brimming cups of yeast, and quickly take occasion
The fragrant mixture to subject to brisk manipulation.
And when the entire ingredients are mingled well together,
Then give the opportunity to rise, according to the weather—
In winter set it near the stove, and oft renew the fire,
In summer place it further off, the temperature is higher—
Then patiently the issue wait, while Time his flight is winging,
Its status scanning now and then, and when you hear it singing,
And see upon its surface—now here now there—a bubble,
You feel a thousand-fold repaid for all your toil and trouble.
Give to the wind all idle fears, all doubts, all scruples banish,
And when the bubles thicken fast, and crowd, and break, and vanish,
The yeast is prime, your toil is o'er, success has crowned persistence,
And loaves of tender, light, sweet bread are looming in the distance.

THE CHILDLESS MOTHER.

I lay my tasks down one by one,
I sit in the silence in twilight's grace,
Out of its shadow, soft and dun,
Steals like a star my baby's face.

Mocking cold are the world's poor joys,
How poor to me all its pomp and pride,
In my lap lie the baby's little toys,
In this very room the baby died.

I will shut these broken toys away
Under the lid where they mutely bide;
I will smile in the face of the noisy day,
Just as if baby had never died.

I will take up my work once more;
As if I had never laid it down;
Who will ever dream that I ever wore
Motherhood's fine and holy crown?

Who will deem my life ever bore
Fruit the sweeter in grief and pain?
The fitting smile that the baby wore
Outrayed the light of the loftiest brain.

I'll meet them in the world's rude din
Who hath outlived his mother's kisses,
Who hath forsaken her love for sin—
I will be spared her pain in this.

Man's way is hard and sore beset;
Many must fall, but few can win,
Thanks, dear Shephard! My lamb is safe,
Safe from sorrow and safe from sin.

Nevertheless, the way is long,
And tears leap up in the eyes of the sun,
I'd give my world for a cradle song,
And a kiss from baby—only one.

Mary Clemmer Ames.

HOW LITTLE WE KNOW.

How little we know of each other!
How ready we are to condemn!
And lazily drift with the current
'Twere manly and noble to stem,
When, could we but know the temptations
And trials of frail ones that fall,
Our judgment were tempered with mercy,
And tender compassion for all.

How little we know of each other!
How dim is prosperity's ray
The trials and struggles that cover,
Like guilt from the eyes of the day,
The pangs of the houseless, the homeless,
The friendless on Poverty's road,
May be at Our threshold, unheeded,
And visible only to God.

How little we know of each other!
The brand of dishonor and shame,
If truth were as welcome as falsehood,
Might canonize many a name.
The culprit might put on the ermine,
The silver be purged of its dross,
And Crime's ghastly gibbet transfigured
To Martyrdom's glorious cross.

THE Leamington, England, town crier made the following announcement in the streets of that fashionable island watering-place:—"Oh, yes! oh, yes! this is to give notice to all mistresses of laundresses, that at an open-air meeting held in Leamington by ladies of the washtub, it was resolved that on and after the 1st day of June, no washwoman would work for less than 1s. 6d. per day, her board and beer included. By order of the ladies of the washtub, God save the queen."

AGRICULTURAL.

TRICHINA.—The following paragraph is copied from "Hall's Journal of Health, one of the most reliable journal devoted to hygiene in the United States:

"There is, no stronger and longer race of men in the world than the Tenneseeans and Kentuckians born with the century. The editor knows whole families in Kentucky who were many of them over seven feet high; the daughters were six feet. Still it may be said without exaggeration that the meat of hogs is on every farmer's table every day in the year, eaten probably on an average of two meals out of three. And yet many Germans die of the most painful of all maladies from eating pork; the difference being that Western people require pork in all its form to be particularly well cooked—cooked most thoroughly; the Germans, from habit, eat it raw. Charles Martin's wife and two children, at Cleveland, Ohio, ate freely of raw smoked sausages. Within three days the father and mother died with horrible sufferings; the children lingered, but may recover. A brother had a portion of the same animal well cooked and placed on his table; it was eaten without fear, and with no ill-result. The practical point is too plain not to be noticed."

The always judicious and reliable editor of the "New England Farmer," remarking on the above paragraph, says:

"There is no animal, we suppose, without its parasite, both externally and internally. From a long experience in the moderate use of thoroughly cooked pork, and aided by the experience of many persons about us, we have come to the conclusion that the use of pork, when thoroughly cooked and used moderately, is not detrimental to health. On the contrary that it is a highly nutricious and palatable food. It is so delicious that it is often partaken of too freely.

"We might discard beef because the ox has "warbles" and "pleuro-pneumonia" sometimes; or mutton because the sheep occasionally has the "rot" or "epilepsy." Pork was intended as food for man, as well as beef, or lamb, or fish of fowl, but like some other thing is too rich to be indulged in largely at one time.

"Pork on most of the farms of New England is next to an indispensable article. It gives a grateful flavor to and helps to make up a more acceptable and wholesome variety of meals than any other article, with the exception of bread."

EXPERIMENTS WITH POTATOES.—A correspondent of the "Ohio Farmer" gives the result of planting large, small and cut potatoes for seed. He planted six rows, as nearly alike as possible. We quote: "The first and fourth rows were planted with cut potatoes, three in a hill, cutting them in the usual way, having always one eye in each piece, and for the most part more. In the second and fifth rows I put three small whole ones in a hill, and in the third and sixth rows, one large one in a hill. In the rows planted with small and also those with cut potatoes, the seed used was at the rate of twelve bushels per acre, and in the rows of large ones at the rate of twenty-four bushels per acre."

The result was as follows:

Cut potatoes	160 bushels per acre.
Small potatoes	180 " " "
Large do	200 " " "

The last yield, it will be noticed, took twelve bushels more of seed per acre than the others, so the net increase of yield over small uncut seed was only eight bushels. Where seed was expensive, this would not pay.

MUSTARD IN GRAIN FIELDS.—In our travels we have noticed a great deal of mustard in grain fields. One farmer inquired if we could tell him how to thoroughly eradicate it from his soil. We replied that if he would so cultivate as to germinate all the mustard seed in the soil, and then destroy the plant before it went to seed, he would accomplish his object. While he admitted this as a self-evident fact, he still insisted on knowing how to do it. We suggested sowing to wheat and cutting for hay then pasturing close the same season after haying. This would destroy one crop of mustard. Then we would repeat the same process another year to destroy what seed might lay over, dormant in the soil. We argued that by thoroughly cultivating the soil and exposing it for two seasons in succession in this way, that it would clean the land from mustard. But from the experience and assertions of several farmers we are bound to believe that the seed will and does sometimes remain for years in the soil before germinating, and that even this sensible method of extermination will not in all soils completely kill it out.—*California Agriculturist.*

LARGE MULBERRY PLANTATION.—At the Brissa farm, owned by N. Larco, on the eastern slope of the Coast Hills, some five miles from Mayfield, is a mulberry field of 40 acres which contains 13,000 trees, comprising the several different varieties of silk producing kinds. The elevation above the bay is about 500 feet. This season the late frost cut the first growth back some, which was an unusual thing. The farm is under the charge of some Italians, who will this season produce from twelve to fourteen hundred ounces of silk worm eggs for exportation to their native country, where they expect to realize five dollars per ounce.—*California Agriculturist.*

PERRY is a delicious beverage made from cherries, and will keep a year or more. Take six pounds of cherries and bruise them; pour on a pint and a half of hot water, and boil for fifteen minutes; strain through a flannel bag, and add three pounds of sugar. Boil for half an hour more, or until the liquor will sink to the bottom of a cup of water (try it with a teaspoonful of the liquor); then turn into jelly cups, and cover with paper dipped in the white of an egg.

To prepare the drink; Put a spoonful of the jelly into a goblet of water, and let it stand about ten minutes; then stir it up and fill it with pounded ice.

A MINNESOTA wood-chopper hewed down a tall tree the other day and upon slitting up the trunk with an axe and wedge, found imbedded in the wood at the point where the trunk diverged into branches, a leather bridle of antique pattern, with bit and buckles attached, and all in a remarkable state of preservation. It has been fully thirty feet from the ground and its presence there can only be accounted for by the supposition that some passing horseman had used the crotch of a sapling as a rest for his bridle, and, led from the place in pursuit of his straying horse, had been unable to find it again, and abandoned the bridle to be carried up and entombed by the slow growth of the tree. It is believed that the tree must have been fifty years in hiding its treasure, or else that the writer must have been riding his "high horse" in company with Munchausen.

WISCONSIN boasts that one of its mosquitoes would be more than a match for six of the Jersey gallinippers. The lumbermen say that the holes bored through four-inch planks by these insects ruin them for market.

MARKET REVIEW.

Domestic Produce.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 12, 1872.

BREAD—We note a fair local and interior demand, with only a limited export inquiry, during the past week. The following are the California Cracker Company's rates: Assorted Crackers, 10c ₱ lb; Boston do, 8c; Butter do, 7c; Cream do, 9c; Graham do, 8c; Picnic do, 7c; Soda do, first class, 7c, and second class, 5c; Santa Clara do, 10c Sugar do, 8c; Water do, 8c; Oyster do, 8c; Milk Biscuit, 9c; Wine do, 10c; Seed Cake, 12½c; La Grand, or Overland, 10c; Jenny Lind, extra, 9c; Ginger Cake, 9c; Ginger Snaps, 15c; Congress Cakes, 25c; Wafer Biscuit, 9c; Pilot Bread, first class, 5½c, and second class, 5c; Saloom Pilot, 7c; Ship Biscuit, 4½c; Lemon do, 15c.

FLOUR—The demand has been fully up to the average for local consumption, with only a limited inquiry for export. Quotations are unchanged since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 5,000 bbls California extra, 3,000 do Oregon extra, and 2,000 do California superfine, partly for export, at current rates. We quote local brands—Extra at $6@6 25 and superfine at $4 25@4 50; interior and Oregon brands—Extra at $5 25@6 in sks ₱ 196 lbs.

WHEAT—The market has ruled quiet, at a further decline in prices, during the past week. The receipts of new crop are coming forward more freely, but are mostly on account of exporters. Sales aggregate 15,000 sks ordinary to choice at $1 55@1 80. Quotable at the close at $1 50@1 55 for new and $1 65@1 75 for old ₱ 100 lbs. The Liverpool market was telegraphed to-day at 12s 2d@12s 6d—an advance of 2d ₱ cental since our last weekly summary.

BARLEY—The market has remained firm for brewing at unchanged rates. For new a good demand has existed at advanced rates since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 5,000 sks at $1 05@1 10 for new and $1 50@1 60 for old. At the close we quote new feed at $1 10@1 15; old, $1 50@1 60 ₱ 100 lbs.

OATS—The demand has been fair, at unchanged rates, during the past week. About 4,000 sks ordinary to choice sold at $1 60@1 70 ₱ 100 lbs, which is the range at the close.

HAY—The receipts have been fair during the past week, with a good demand. Quotable at the close at $5@17 for ordinary to choice new ₱ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at $6@7 50 ₱ ton for cargo lots.

CORN—Market quiet at $1 55@1 70 ₱ 100 lbs.

CORN MEAL—Quotable at $2@2 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEANS—The market remains firm, and the following are the jobbing rates: Bayo, $5 50; Butter, $5 75@6; Pink, $6; small White and Pea, $4 25; Red, $5 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

POTATOES—There has continued a good demand since last Wednesday. At the close we quote the range at $1 80@1 95 for new crop ₱ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—We quote new at $1 12½@1 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

BRAN—The price remains at $17 ₱ ton from mill.

MIDDLINGS—We quote feed at $27 50 ₱ ton from the mills.

RYE—Quotable at $1 80@2 ₱ 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Market quiet at $1 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Quotable as follows: Alfalfa at 16@20c; Canary, 5@6c; Flax, 3c, and Mustard, 3@5c ₱ lb.

HIDES—The market remains steady. Sales of 2,425 California dry, usual selection, at 18@19c; 891 salted at 8@9c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Market unchanged. Quotable at 8c ₱ lb.

WOOL—The market still continues quiet, with no improvement to note in prices since our last weekly review. About 200,000 lbs sold at current rates. The Eastern market remains in the same condition as last week. Large holders, however, continue to ship. Before the Fall clip arrives the market will be measurably relieved. We quote clean shipping grades at 29@35c, the latter price for extra choice; burry, 22@26c ₱ lb.

FRUITS—We quote the jobbing rates for green Fruits as follows: Apples, 50c@$1 25 ₱ box; Oranges, $30 ₱ M; Limes, $10@15 ₱ M; Lemons, $7, $8 100 and $15 ₱ box; Cranberries, 60c ₱ gallon; Strawberries, $2 50@4 ₱ chest; Cherries, 7@15c ₱ lb; Gooseberries, 4@6c ₱ lb; Apricots, 5@8c ₱ lb; Currants, 4@5c ₱ lb; Raspberries, 10@12c ₱ lb; Pears, 50c@$1 50 ₱ box; Plums, 3@8c ₱ lb; Figs, 6@10c ₱ lb; Peaches, 50@75c and 50c@$1 ₱ box, 7@10c ₱ lb; Blackberries, 8@10c ₱ lb; Whortleberries, 15c ₱ lb; Cantaloupes, $3@4 ₱ dozen; Watermelons, $2@3 ₱ dozen.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE—Fresh Butter is in free supply at quotations. Eggs steady. Cheese weak. We quote:

——BUTTER—California fresh roll, 22½@27½c—the latter for choice, though a few fancy dairies are bringing a slight advance on the latter figure; firkin, 20@27½c; pickled, old, 18@20c; Eastern firkin, 20@27½c.

——CHEESE—California, 11@13½c; Eastern, 13½@14c.

——EGGS—California, 40c; Eastern, 18@22½c ₱ doz, as to condition.

CURED MEATS—The following are the jobbing quotations:

——HAMS—California, 12@13c ₱ lb; Oregon, none in market; Eastern do, firm, 15@16c.

——BACON—California, 11@12½c; Oregon, 13½@14c, Eastern sugar-cured Breakfast, 14@15c; do, clear, 10@12c.

——LARD—California, 12½@13½c; Oregon, none in market; Eastern, in tcs, 11@12c; do in cases, 14@14½c; do in kegs, 12@13c.

FRESH MEATS—The market has ruled firm at advanced rates for most descriptions since our last weekly review. The following are the rates from slaughterers to dealers:

——BEEF—For first quality, 8@9c; second do 6@7c; third do 5@6½c ₱ lb.

——VEAL—At 8@10c ₱ lb.

——MUTTON—At 6@6½c ₱ lb.

——LAMB—8@9c ₱ lb.

——PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 8@9½c; on foot, grain-fed, 5½@6½c ₱ lb.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supplies are liberal with a moderate demand at slightly improved rates since our last weekly review.

——FOWLS—Hens, large, $5@5 50; Spring Chickens; $4@4 50; Roosters, $5@7 50 ₱ dozen.

——DUCKS—Tame at $7@8 ₱ dozen.

——GEESE—Tame at $12@15 ₱ doz.

——TURKEYS—Alive, 25c; dressed, 27c ₱ lb.

——HARE—$4@4 50 ₱ doz.

——SNIPE—$1 50@3 ₱ dozen.

SUN AND TIDE TABLE.

From the Pacific Tide Tables of the United States Coast Survey.

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low waters. When the time in the A. M. column is followed by P, it is afternoon, and when in the P. M. column by A, it is forenoon.

Days.	HIGH WATER. A. M. Time. h. m.	Hgt. Ft.	HIGH WATER. P. M. Time. h. m.	Hgt. Ft.	LOW WATER. A. M. Time. h. m.	Hgt. Ft.	LOW WATER. P. M. Time. h. m.	Hgt. Ft.
13....	6 13	4'3	6 00	4'9	10 54	0'9	11 55	1'4
14....	6 18	4 0	6 45	5'0	11 47	1'4	....	....
15....	7 32	3'8	7 33	5'2	0 57	1'3	0 44	1'9
16....	8 47	3'7	8 26	5'5	2 03	0'9	1 41	2'2
17....	10 09	3'9	9 20	5'7	3 07	0 4	2 38	2'5
18....	11 32	4'1	10 19	5'9	4 07	-0 1	3 35	2'6
19....	0 41p	4'3	10 52	5'9	4 59	-0 6	4 35	2'5

SUN—July 13.

Sun rises.....4 59 | Sun sets.....7 17

Railroads.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

MONDAY, April 29th, 1872,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7.00 A. M. Overland Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff, Cofax Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

3.00 P. M San Jose Passenger Train, stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. *Passenger Train for Stockton, Merced and Sacramento.

6.30 P. M. Overland Emigrant Train, Through Freight and Accommodation.

7.30 A. M. Steamer New World (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Trains of California Pacific Railroad.

4.00 P. M.* Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Vallejo with Trains of California Pacific Railroad.

2.00 P. M.* Steamer Antelope, (from Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Donahue with Trains of S. F. and North Pacific Railroad.

8.00 A. M. Excursion Boat (Sundays only) from Broadway Wharf, connecting with Special Train of S. F. and N. P. R. R. for Cloverdale and intermediate points, returning to San Francisco by 7.00 P. M.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7 00, 8 10, 9 20, 10 10, and 11 20 A. M., 12 10, 1 50, 3 00, 4 00, 5 15, 6 30, 8 15, 9 20 and *11 30 P. M. (9 20, 11 20 and 3 00 to Oakland only.)

Leave Brooklyn, *6 30, 6 40, 7 50, 9 00 and 11 00 A. M., 1 30, 2 40, 4 55, 6 10, 7 55 and 10 10 P. M.

Leave Oakland, *5 40, 6 50, 8 00, 9 10, 10 00, and 11 10 A. M., 12 00, 1 40, 2 50, 3 50, 5 00, 6 20, 8 05 and 10 20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7 20, 9 00 and 11 15 A. M., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 and 7 00 P. M. (7 20, 11 15 and 5 30 to Fruit Vale only.)

Leave Haywards, *3 45, 7 00 and 10 45 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

Leave Fruit Vale, *4 40, 7 25, 9 00 and 11 20 A. M., 1 30, 4 05, and 5 30 P. M. * Except Sundays.

A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. ap10

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

Time Schedule—Commencing April 15, 1872.

TRAINS SOUTH.	Through Train.	San Jose Only.	San Jose Only.
Leave—			
San Francisco	8:10 A M	*3:20 P M	†4:40 P M
San Jose.....Arrive	10:36 A M	5:40 P M	7:00 P M
Gilroy.....Arrive	11:55 A M	.....	.....
Hollister .....Arrive	12:50 P M	.....	.....
Pajaro .....Arrive	1:25 P M	.....	.....

TRAINS NORTH.	San Jose Only.	San Jose Only.	Through Train.
Leave—			
Pajaro	.....	.....	12:35 P M
Hollister	.....	.....	1:00 P M
Gilroy	.....	.....	2:00 P M
San Jose	†6:30 A M	7:50 A M	3:20 P M
Arrive at San Francisco	8:50 A M	10:10 A M	5:50 P M

*Leaves at 2:30 P. M. SATURDAYS.
†Sundays excepted.

☞ An Extra Train will leave San Francisco on Sundays at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leave San Jose at 5:50 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sundays excepted) leaving San Francisco at 10:30 A. M.; arriving at San Francisco at 4:25 P. M.

A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.
A. C. BASSETT, Assistant Superintendent.
J. L. WILLCUTT, General Passenger Agent. ap14-tf

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULES.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMER leaves Wharf, CORNER OF FIRST AND BRANNAN STREETS, on the first of every month, punctually at noon, for **Yokohama** and **Hongkong**, connecting at Yokohama with the Company's Branch Line for **Shanghai**, via Hiago and Nagasaki.

From May to October, inclusive, an Extra Steamer will be despatched on the 16th of every month. When the sailing date falls on Sunday the Steamer will sail the preceding Saturday.

July 16th—Steamer CHINA, Captain Morse.
August 1st—Steamer AMERICA, Captain Doane.

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA.

INCREASED SERVICE.

All Steamers Touch at San Pedro and San Diego.

Leave punctually at 12 o'clock noon on the 18th July, and thereafter on the **3d, 18th** and **28d** of each month, for **Panama**, touching at **San Pedro** and **San Diego**, and connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid Steamers from **Aspinwall** for **New York.**

July 18th—Steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. Connolly, calling at **San Pedro, San Diego, Mazatlan, Manzanillo, Acapulco, San Jose de Guatemala** and **La Union.**

August 3d—Steamer ARIZONA, Capt. Cavarly, calling at **San Pedro, San Diego** and **Acapulco,** connecting there with steamer for **Central American Ports,** viz: San Jose, Acajula, La Libertad, La Union, Corinto and Punta Arenas.

When the sailing date falls on Sunday, the steamer will sail on the following Monday.

Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, Havre, Hamburg, Stettin, Copenhagen and Norway.

Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, at their wharf, corner of First and Brannan sts.
jy7 ELDRIDGE & IRWIN, Agents.

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